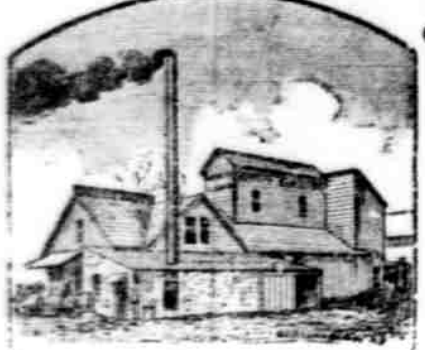


Novelty Mill & Elevator,

Ed. LOTZ, Proprietor.

We are doing all Kinds of Custom Grinding. Also keep

in stock
WHEAT, CORN MEAL,
RYE, CHOP FEED
and BRAN
GRAHAM and SHORTS
FLOUR



Also Wholesale and Retail dealer in all kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

Headquarters for ICE. Yards and office E. Iron ave., near bridge.

LINDBLOM

The Fashionable Tailor,

Has received an elegant line of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now ready to make close prices on them.

A. LINDBLOM, 120 North Santa Fe.

SHUTE & HASKELL.

DEALERS IN

Fresh and Salt Meats, FISH, GAME AND POULTRY.

The highest market prices paid for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, Poultry, Game, Butter and Eggs. Ice delivered to any part of the city free and rates reasonable.

107 North Santa Fe avenue.

Salina Mill and Elevator Company

Manufacture the Following Brands of Flour:

High Peacock Patent, Golden Belt, I. X. L. and Peerless Flour.

Graham, Corn Meal, Gerolium; all kinds of Chop Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Flour exchanged for Wheat. Wheat for flour received on deposit. Good Corn and Oats at low prices.

We always pay the highest price for wheat.

BUY YOUR

PAINT AND GLASS

At the only Exclusive Paint House in the city.

The best Barn Paint on the Market for 80 cents per gallon.

POWERS & HENDRICKS,

110 West Iron Avenue.

WHEAT.

Highest Cash Prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

H. GUHNE GRAIN CO.,

S. E. Corner Santa Fe and Ash.

D. WHITEHEAD, The Leading Jeweler,

A large stock of Gold, Silver and Gold-filled watches. Time pieces of every known description and at all prices. Standard sterling Silverware, and anything you want. Repairing promptly done at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

104 South Santa Fe Avenue.

It Will Build You Up

Are you all run down? Scott's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will build you up and put flesh on you and give you a good appetite.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, all Anemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Always reliable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Borne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

We Haven't Time

To write to-day. Why not? we are busy selling goods. Our stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, &c. is brim full of choice and sparkling bargains and you can absolutely and positively buy more goods of a better quality of us than elsewhere.

Dolls. Dolls.

In endless variety at unheard-of prices. New China in Tea, Dinner, Chamber and Toilet Sets, very handsome and surprisingly cheap. Come and See us.

E. W. OBER,

OBER BLOCK.

THE CASH BOX.

Annual Report of United States Treasurer Nobokor.

Decrease in the Net Revenues and Expenses of the Government—The Surplus Less Than \$10,000,000—The National Debt.

Treasurer's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The treasurer of the United States, Mr. E. H. Nobokor, has submitted his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$254,774,784, a decrease of \$27,674,663 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$245,023,320, a decrease of \$10,309,354. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from \$10,751,464 to \$9,751,464. Including the public debt, the total receipts for the year were \$778,401,296 and the expenditures \$684,191,296.

Considered with respect to the effect upon the treasury, the receipts are divided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans and the deposits for the retirement of national bank notes, increase from the time the cash available for the uses of the government, while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency certificates, United States notes and treasury notes, tend to swell the assets of the treasury but do not affect the available balance. For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of \$48,000,000 of expenditures over revenues in 1901, and one of upwards of \$27,000,000 in 1902. In the second class there was an excess of nearly \$69,000,000 of receipts in the former year and one of \$48,000,000 in the latter. As compared with 1901 there was a saving of upward of \$14,000,000 of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the cutting down of revenues by legislation, reported between January and September was taken mostly from the sub-treasury in New York. Up to the end of June the withdrawals were made by the present administration and a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory. In view of the heavy disbursements, the amount of the public debt is given at \$1,545,996,591 on June 30, 1901, and \$1,574,718,151 at the end of the year.

The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,000,000,000 to \$698,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the treasury increased from \$1,000,000,000 to \$698,218,840. There was a gratifying improvement in the condition of the debt, produced by the reduction of the interest bearing loans, the conversion of maturing bonds into the treasury, and the option of the secretary of the treasury, and the extinction of a considerable part of the loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of \$17,587,730 in these items was effected by the application of the surplus revenues of the year, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, together with upward of \$7,000,000 taken from the cash in the treasury.

According to the estimates the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30, was \$2,734,434,049, an increase of \$10,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the money stock which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposit and treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been \$1,735,000,000, an increase of \$70,000,000. The monetary history of the year, however, has been peculiar, both in the movements of gold, which have been increased and in the other changes the country has seen, with the changes in the money stock. The increase of the effective stock of money from September to September was only \$50,000,000. Discussing the effects of the application and completion of the money stock the treasurer says that the increase which marked the fiscal year was the result of the production of gold, the increase of the money stock, a fresh issue of \$5,000,000 of national bank notes, together with the changes in the stock of silver.

Of the aggregate stock of money at the end of the fiscal year \$771,253,813 was in the treasury and mints, leaving \$1,000,000,000 in the hands of the people. The holdings of the treasury increased \$20,000,000 and the amount in circulation, \$100,000,000 during the year.

The shipments of United States paper currency amounted to \$770,720,583, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was \$710,000,000 in the year before, and the next nearest \$391,000,000 in 1903. Of the whole amount \$298,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while the \$770,000,000 consisted of fresh issues.

There was an increase of \$600,000 in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of national bank circulation and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held for the security of national bank circulation, and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits. A total addition of \$1,000,000 was made to the par value of the securities comprising the Pacific railroad sinking fund, in proportion to the volume of national bank notes in circulation the redemption cost was heavy, having amounted to upward of \$60,000,000 in the fiscal year.

The secretary of the interior has sent telegrams of dismissal to twenty-nine agents of the general land office. This action was taken necessary because of insufficient appropriations.

SUSPENDING IMMIGRATION.

A Proposition From the Senate Committee to Suspend Immigration For One Year. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The senate committee on immigration met here yesterday with six of its members in attendance. Previous to adjourning the committee considered the following proposition, without, however, reaching any conclusion.

All immigration except from the North and South American countries shall be suspended for one year from March 1, 1903, the law to be so framed as to not hinder the free return of American citizens or the easy admission of visitors. No vote was taken on this resolution, but it is probable that one resolution taken at today's meeting and there is reason for believing that it will be passed.

The committee also decided that it was advisable to submit to congress for consideration a law embracing the following propositions:

No immigrant shall be admitted to the United States between the age of 15 and 55 years unless he can read and write freely in his native language, nor shall a person above 55 be admitted who cannot read or write except as a member of a family company.

No immigrants shall be admitted unless they possess \$100 in money or its equivalent except that the head of a family may bring with him or her the other members of his family if he or they possess \$25 for each member.

All incoming immigrants shall bring with them certificates from United States consuls abroad showing that they have satisfied such consuls that they have a right to gain such admission as immigrants.

All persons seeking final naturalization papers shall give reasonable notice to the court to whom they intend to apply and some official representing the court shall investigate the facts upon the other side when the application is offered.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

A Decision That Reminds It Vaguely Inoperative—The Government Defeated in an Important Case at Topeka—Possible Effect on the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—Just before the adjournment of the United States court last evening Judge Riner handed down his opinion in the case of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association.

On every point at issue he held against the government. The case, which had attracted the attention of attorneys and corporations throughout the country, is pretty well understood by the public.

The action was brought by United States District Attorney Ady against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association, and the case was argued at Cheyenne on the 31 of August last under the national anti-trust act.

On every point at issue he held against the government. The case, which had attracted the attention of attorneys and corporations throughout the country, is pretty well understood by the public.

The action was brought by United States District Attorney Ady against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association, and the case was argued at Cheyenne on the 31 of August last under the national anti-trust act.

On every point at issue he held against the government. The case, which had attracted the attention of attorneys and corporations throughout the country, is pretty well understood by the public.

The action was brought by United States District Attorney Ady against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association, and the case was argued at Cheyenne on the 31 of August last under the national anti-trust act.

On every point at issue he held against the government. The case, which had attracted the attention of attorneys and corporations throughout the country, is pretty well understood by the public.

The action was brought by United States District Attorney Ady against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association, and the case was argued at Cheyenne on the 31 of August last under the national anti-trust act.

On every point at issue he held against the government. The case, which had attracted the attention of attorneys and corporations throughout the country, is pretty well understood by the public.

The action was brought by United States District Attorney Ady against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association, and the case was argued at Cheyenne on the 31 of August last under the national anti-trust act.

It Makes Our Competitors Howl

Because we sell better made, better fitting and better trimmed clothing at lower prices than they sell hand-me-downs.

BUT IT'S ALL RIGHT.

We shall continue to do so just the same. If you want positive bargains in our line come and see us, as the other fellows are not in it when it comes to good goods at low prices.

Ober Clothing Co.

SALINA, KANSAS.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Bank at Liberty, Mo., Robbed By Burglars. The Robbers Escape With a Stolen Team.

LIBERTY, Mo., Nov. 28.—The first National bank of this city was burglarized about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and according to the best information obtainable a large amount was stolen.

The burglars effected an entrance in the basement of the building and came up by a back stairway. The doors were opened by skeleton keys. The door of the vault was blown open with dynamite.

The outer door of the safe was blown off by dynamite and literally smashed to pieces. It was secured by a time lock. Inside the safe was a reserve vault with a combination lock which was not opened, although a fuse and dynamite had been inserted in it for that purpose.

The explosion made two big holes in the floor of the vault and only lacked a few inches of making a hole clear through the north wall. Bombs, Mills and drafts were burned and scattered all over the vault and office.

The last statement of the bank showed cash on hand of about \$7,000. A large lot of the finest kind of burglars' tools were left in the bank, indicating that they had left in a hurry.

After leaving the bank, the burglars went to the barn of Joseph Field, in the west part of town, took his two horses and four-seat carriage and drove very rapidly west toward Kansas City. The carriage was loaded crossing the bridge across Big Sioux creek, five miles west of town, about 4 a. m.

Leonard Logan, the owner of the carriage, unaware of the burglary, started in pursuit early in the morning, being able to track them on account of the fact that the team was shod with shoes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad brand, near Randolph. One of the horses was in an exhausted condition, which probably caused the robbers to abandon the team. The men could not be found, and either crossed to the Jackson county side or are hiding in the brush.

THE STATE DEBT.

Kansas Has a Small State But Large Municipal Indebtedness. The State Debt Mostly Held By State Institutions.

The biennial report of the state treasurer just issued shows the amount of state bonds outstanding to be only \$801,000. The total municipal indebtedness is \$7,517,753. Wyandotte county leads with a total debt of \$2,654,654. Leavenworth county is next with \$1,825,510, while Atchison and Sedgewick counties have the same amount—\$1,117,000.

STATE BONDED DEBT.

Kansas bonds outstanding are as follows:

For public improvements, act of February 27, 1900, due 1906. \$70,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of February 19, 1901, due 1907. 100,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of March 3, 1902, due 1907. 150,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of March 3, 1902, due 1907. 150,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of March 3, 1902, due 1907. 150,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of March 3, 1902, due 1907. 150,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of March 3, 1902, due 1907. 150,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of March 3, 1902, due 1907. 150,000

To provide for the issue and sale of bonds to aid in completing the wing of capital, act of March 3, 1902, due 1907. 150,000